THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1794. [N° 1667.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

I SHOULD receive higher gratification in reciting the good deeds of some honest, virtuous, reputable man, than in exposing the conduct and proceedings of Samuel J. Potter; but society must have its pests and its nuisances, and as villains do and ever will exist, it is necessary that they should be detected and chastised: At the same time I am not ignorant, that vicious and depraved objects are ever offensive to the public mind; and upon this account I shall, as soon as possible, dismiss the man, whose baseness must already excite disgust and aversion.

I find that his Honour feels very uneasy, under the falsehood which I proved him guilty of before the Hon. Court of Common Pleas; and instead of being *penitent* for the crime (as he ought) he vainly struggles to *creep away* from the disgrace of it: but since the fact is confirmed by the Chief Justice of the Court, and sworn to by two reputable gentlemen, it would be imposing upon the public, to offer any further confirmation of its reality: indeed the evidence of his crime is so forcible, that if, instead of a falsehood, he had been guilty of some capital offence; testimony as strong as this, would have led him by the neck to justice. But is it not paradoxical that this man should pretend so great an aversion to one *particular* falsehood, when in other respects he discovers as great an aversion to truth—but to ease my friend Potter of the anxiety which he labours under for the commission of *one* falsehood; I shall here detect him in a *second* of the same kind.—His Honor tells us that Enoch Hazard, Esq; died in 1785, and that thereupon I was appointed Guardian to his son; but shortly after, forgetting all this, he gravely relates, that in 1793, at the June Session of the Assembly, he opposed my being appointed Guardian to the orphan; notwithstanding his own confession above that I was *already* Guardian, and had been so for several years:—But to render himself still more ridiculous, he asserts that it was before the *Upper House of Assembly*, that he opposed my being appointed Guardian to the orphan! a place where no Guardian was ever yet appointed; and the man himself could not be ignorant of this, because he has himself, within a few weeks, been appointed Guardian by the Hon. Superior Court; who are the only persons authorised to make such appointments.—The only remark I have to make upon this gross and barefaced falsehood, is that it favours strongly of its author.—But since the poor man has stumbled upon this circumstance and made such an egregious mistake; I will here for once put the truth into his mouth, and assist him in making out an honest story: After the gentleman had been so kind as to strike off to himself the best part of the orphan's farm, he then advised him to sell the remaining part of his estate; accordingly the heir appeared before the General Assembly with his petition, requesting that I might be permitted to sell the remaining part of his land, to the best advantage, for the purpose of discharging the executions and debts against the estate; but this same man, who advised him to come forward, opposed the prayer of his petition, saying, that as I was the person named in the petition to sell the land, and as my Grandfather had a large demand against the estate, it was not probable that I should do justice to the heir: Upon this the petition was withdrawn; and to preserve the estate from further mutilation, my Father paid off an execution which was then upon the land, to the amount of about six hundred dollars; and this execution, being assigned over to him, was returned for an alias, and now remains in the Clerk's office. After this exploit, he gives a very specious account of his conduct, in the sale of the orphan's land; and I make no doubt, that if he was left to tell his own story, he would make himself out to be a very honest man; but I cannot gratify him in his wishes, to conceal the fraud and deception he has employed in this business!—Potter affirms, first, that the land was sold for a debt due to the estate of Nicholas Easton; secondly, that the land was bid off, in a fair sale, at public auction: These things he *asserts*, but whether they are *true*, is yet to be determined:—The land was taken in execution by virtue of two separate judgments of Court, one for about five hundred dollars, the other for about fourteen hundred dollars, and this latter judgment originated in a note of hand which Enoch Hazard gave to Nicholas Easton, Esq; as Executor to the will of Richard Hazard, deceased; so that only five hundred dollars of the money, for which the land was sold, belonged to the Estate of Nicholas Easton; and the remaining fourteen hundred, was the property of the heirs of Richard Hazard.—This being the case, I was empowered by Richard Hazard, one of the heirs to whom the above money belonged, to make a discount of the demand, which the said Richard had against the estate of Nicholas Easton, Esq; Executor to his Father's will: But Potter refused to accept this demand against the estate of his testator, and further replied, that he did not think it due to the said Richard; and Richard, though a labouring man, has been put to the trouble and expence of moving his family out of this State, for the purpose of bringing an action before the Circuit Court, in order to recover his property—but this is not all.——Before the sale of the land, Potter told me, that if I would procure certain obligations which Dr. Easton and Mr. Jeffrey Champlin held against the estate of Nicholas Easton, he the said Potter would receive them in part satisfaction of his demand against the estate of Enoch Hazard, and at the same time he promised to deduct out of his demand, certain notes of hand which I held against him, and also the legacies which were given the children by his Father, to be paid by him as executor; and these notes, legacies and obligations, would have more than satisfied his executions. Accordingly I applied to the above gentlemen, and they agreed to let me have the obligations; and only a few days were wanting, to compleat the business of transferring the obligations, when the day of sale arrived, upon which I made the several requests contained in the following deposition!

"I hereby testify and say, that on the day of the sale of the land, which belonged to Enoch Hazard, Esq; deceased, I heard George P. Hazard tell Samuel J. Potter, Esq; that it was desired by Thomas G. Hazard that the sale of the lands might be postponed, as he (the said Thomas) was much unwell, and could not then attend, which the said Samuel *refused*. The said Hazard then requested that the sale might be put off for one or two days only, and he (Hazard) would then be ready to produce the obligations against Nicholas Easton's estate in discharge of the executions, which he (Samuel) had against the said land, which the said Samuel refused; who also refused to receive the notes in part discharge of the said executions, which he (Hazard) as administrator to the said Enoch had against him, the said Samuel. And, after the sale, he (Hazard) again requested the notes might be deducted, to save, as much as possible, of the land, observing that he (Samuel) had bought the land at a very low price. The said Samuel again refused, and said he would be honest, he would have bought the land at ten dollars an acre, if he could. And that he would sell it again; and all he could get, over and above what he had bought it at, he intended to let Enoch have; for that would be all he ever would have of his Father's estate, as it was in debt for more than it was worth.

EDWARD C. HAZARD.

Questions by George P. Hazard:

Question. Did you hear Samuel J. Potter, Esq; say, he was afraid I should petition the General Assembly to represent the Estate insolvent, was the reason why he would not postpone the sale?

Answer. I am not positive.

Question. Did you hear me offer to give from under my hand, or any other security, that I would take no such advantage?

Answer. Yes.

State of Rhode Island &c. Providence, ss.

Edward C. Hazard, personally appearing, made oath to the truth of the aforewritten deposition, by him subscribed, and the answers to the several questions thereto following. Before me,

JOHN MAWNEY, *Justice.*

Providence, March 20, 1794.

Here he confesses that he meant to take the land at as low a rate as possible; and it is also manifest, that it was his design to get as *much* of it as possible: for, if he had any inclination to spare the orphan's estate, why did he not deduct out of his executions against *it*, the notes which I held against *him* as administrator; or why did he first sell the land, and then give me an order upon the person to whom he sold it for upwards of £ 40 in part payment of the very notes which he had refused to deduct out of the executions. To cloak this piece of knavery, he declares that he offered to adjourn the sale again for three weeks, if I would give it under my hand, that I would not apply to the General Assembly to stay the force of his executions; this he says I refused; but here again he has left the print of his hoof behind him; for, by the above deposition, I have proved, that, on the day of sale, I offered to give from under my hand, or any other security, that I would take no such advantage.—Further he says, that the sale was adjourned four times, at my request: That the sale was *once*, and *only once*, adjourned at my request, is true, but I never knew, till after the land was sold, that there was more than one adjournment; and, if there were more, they were to answer his own purposes. Lastly, he tells us, that the land was bid off, in a fair sale, at public auction; but his conduct discredits his assertion, for he used every exertion to render the sale as private as possible, and with this view he reported about, that the land was to be struck off to himself, and held only as a pledge for his debt; and to assist him in this design, he adjourned the sale from time to time, in order to lull the attention of people, until he should have a proper opportunity to bid off the land at his own price; and I have reason to suspect that these several adjournments were never notified to the public; indeed I can prove that they were not notified at one of the most public places of advertisement. At length (after matters were well concerted) he made his appearance with an officer upon the farm, and sold to himself, eighty-four acres of as good land as any in this State, for a debt of about nineteen hundred dollars; refusing every entreaty to save the land, by postponing the sale only two days, or by deducting out of his executions even the money which he owed to the Estate, he swept away, at one stroke, all the meadow-land belonging to the farm; chalked out his lines to his own liking, and so as entirely to encompass the house, excepting a narrow passage which leads from the house to the remaining part of the farm; and this singular manœuvre was designedly calculated to lessen the value, and prevent the sale of the remaining part of the lands, which he had left in pasture, and detached from the house. After all this, he would make us believe, that the land was bid off in a fair sale; when, at the same time, there were persons who would have given Fifty Dollars per acre, for forty acres of the same land, which would have satisfied his executions; and Potter himself, but a few days afterwards, sold the land for four dollars per acre more than it cost him. But although he would wish others to believe, that the sale was fair, yet he does not believe it himself; for he has taken care to cajole the Orphan into his possession; in order thereby to prevent his former Guardian, or any other person, from destroying the fraudulent sale of his land. And now I would ask, whether he has not discovered a strong intention to defraud the creditors of the estate?—He declares that the estate was indebted for more than it was worth; and that he would, if possible, have bought the land for *ten* dollars per acre; consequently (the land being worth *fifty* dollars per acre) he would have cheated the creditors out of four-fifths of their money; and as it is, he has cheated them out of one-half; and to help this piece of villainy, he tells us that, he meant to turn it to the advantage of the heir; miserable evasion! Who can believe, but that the man who would cheat the creditor, for the sake of the heir, would cheat the heir for the sake of his own interest? and this piece of workmanship he has already performed; for he has taken a note for the overplus money, for which he sold the land, in his own name, and as his own property; but perhaps he means to make the heir a *present* of the money, one of these days; but whether the Orphan can have any hopes of mercy, from the man who has almost devoured his estate, is for him-self to determine. This is the man who accuses me of swallowing up eight years rent of a valuable farm, and an inventory of nearly six hundred pounds! to this charge I might answer in short, that I have applied the property as the will directed, and have accounted for the same to the satisfaction of the Town Council; but to be more particular, nearly half of the property contained in the inventory, was given in the will to the children, and was accordingly delivered into their possession: In charging me with the reception of eight years rent of the farm, he has knowingly overleapt the truth: for he forbad the tenant to pay me the last year's rent, and has himself received it; but why could he not be candid enough to confess (without being thus expos'd) that this was the case; and that nearly half of the rents were required for the support of the children; but (as I observed before) the property has all been appropriated as the testator directed. That the farm is valuable I confess, and the rents which I received for it were also valuable; but how this man can have the face to call it a valuable farm, after selling off the best part of it, for twenty-four dollars per acre, is very astonishing.

These are the out-lines of a character which, searched to the bottom, would be found too black for ink to paint;—six weeks has he and his Body-Guard of Internals, racked their brains, in plotting and contriving, to give probability to falsehood: But fearing detection, and anticipating the blow, which would uncloak their villainy—they have dastardly kicked the rod, and declared that they would not be offended at, or notice their chastisement. Thus shrinks the knave, when the cloak of falsehood, in which he fought a shelter, have vanished from around him;—but if the disgrace is too heavy for his shoulders, he must share the burthen with that knavish and contemptible junto, to whom he is the dupe, and of whose baseness he is but the mirror.

GEO. P. HAZARD.

Newport, March 21, 1794.

N. B. In my last piece, I mentioned an offer I had made before the Hon. Superior Court, of submitting my accounts to an examination by the Hon. Town-Council in the presence of Samuel J. Potter, Esq; which offer he accepted, and named the time when he would meet me, but he not appearing, I herein call upon him to come forward, and fulfil his agreement.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, *February* 24.

PURSUANT to the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, as expressed in a letter to the House some time ago, a motion was brought forward this day by Mr. Giles, for the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the transactions of the Treasury department with this motion was connected a series of instructions to be observed by the Committee, in conducting the inquiry.

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A Committee of fifteen members were then appointed.

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The House then took into consideration a memorial of Arthur St. Clair, praying a settlement of an old account of services and expences as a Commissioner, for holding a treaty with certain Indian Tribes.—The discussion of this memorial took up the time till the adjournment, without a final decision's taking place.

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Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. S. Smith called up a motion, which he laid on the table a few days since, the object of which is, that a Committee should be appointed to consider and report on the propriety of remitting the Duty on imported Bar Iron, in certain cases. This motion was agreed to, and a Committee of three appointed.

It being moved by Mr. Nicholas, to take into consideration the certificates and communications of the President of the United States, for the purpose of determining whether they shall be made public.—The galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, *February* 27.

The Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions of the Quakers of New England, of the Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the petition from the delegates of the several Societies for the same purpose in Convention assembled in Philadelphia, in January, 1794.

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The Committee, to whom was referred the several petitions of the Quakers of New England, of the Providence Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and the petition from the delegates of the several Societies for the same purpose, in Convention assembled in Philadelphia, in January, 1794.

Report as follows:

THAT the petitioners who have met your Committee, on this occasion, have, for themselves, in very explicit terms, disclaimed any request or desire of legislative interference for the purpose of a general emancipation of the slaves already in the United States; and they have declared to your Committee, that they believe this to be the general sense of their societies: they further profess, that the only object of their petition, is to obtain an act of Congress, prohibiting the trade carried on by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of supplying slaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave-trade, in the ports of the United States.

The petitioners suggest to the Committee, that practices of the kind, which they now seek to prevent, have, in many instances, been attempted, and carried on, from some of the States; and they have good reason to apprehend, are still contemplated in future.

Your Committee having duly attended to their several petitions and suggestions, do submit the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to prepare and bring in a bill or bills, to prohibit the fitting out any ship or vessel in any port of the United States, either by citizens of the United States or foreigners, for the purpose of procuring from any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, the inhabitants of the said country, to be transported to any foreign parts or places of the world, to be sold or disposed of as slaves.

FRIDAY, *February* 28.

The Committee on Fortifications, brought in another report, this day, which was read.—This proposes fortifying, in the principal ports of the United States.

MONDAY, *March* 3.

Mr. Tracy of the committee on the Post Office law, brought in a bill pursuant to the report of the committee of the whole, which had been agreed to by the House—This bill was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Friday next—Interim to be printed for the use of the members.

A petition was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar-iron, praying that the duty on imported bar-iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

A resolution passed requesting the President to lay before this house the amount of monies expended in making presents to the Creeks, and Cherokees since the treaty made at New York; also the expences of that treaty.

TUESDAY, *March* 4.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that the President of the United States had approved and signed an act in alteration of the act establishing a mint—also that the Senate have passed the bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the past Summer.

A bill to authorize the President of the United States, to borrow one million of dollars at 5 per cent. was twice read—and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 5.

The loan bill was passed this day.

Sundry petitions were read from persons in different branches of manufactures, as Hatters, &c. praying that enhanced duties may be laid on imported articles of like fabric with those they manufacture—Referred to the committee already appointed on similar petitions.

Mr. Dearborn called up the report of a select committee on the expediency of erecting a light-house on Seguin in the District of Maine—this was read the first time, and is in favor of the measure—the report was adopted, and a bill ordered.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole house tomorrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbors of the United States in a posture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—The report was read—it states that the following ports and harbors ought to be put in a state of defence, to wit—Portland in Maine—Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; Cape-Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, in Massachusetts; Newport, R. Island; New London, (Connecticut) New-York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, North-Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleston, South-Carolina; Savannah, Georgia.—The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the several ports and harbors against surprize by naval armaments; that the several places to be fortified be garrisoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

From the estimates it appears that the sums necessary to erect the fortifications amount to — *Dolls. Cts.* 76,053 25.

That 200 Cannon will be necessary, which with their carriages, &c. amount to — 69,945

Dolls. 172,968 52

The annual expences of the Troops necessary to garrison the several fortifications including pay, subsistence, &c. — 60,346 25

The committee state, that in their opinion the security of the United States, renders it necessary to provide the cannon, whether the fortifications should be erected or not—The report goes on to state the expence which would probably be incurred at the several places mentioned—the aggregate of which is as above stated.

Mr. Fitzsimons who was on the select committee, observed that it must appear to the committee of the whole, that the report was substantially a recommendatory business—the carrying of which into execution must eventually depend on various circumstances—all that Congress can do, he added, was to vote a sum of money—and leave the execution of the plan to the discretion of the President of the United States, to be completed in such a manner as he may find expedient—the committee went through the report—some alterations were made by encreasing the number of places to be fortified, and diminishing the number of cannon in others—so that the aggregate of the expence remains the same.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved sundry resolutions for carrying the report into effect—these were severally put, and agreed to.

The committee then rose and the Chairman reported the amendments and resolutions to the house.

The amendments were to insert Penobscot; Machias; Newbury-Port; Annapolis; George-Town, South-Carolina; as places to be fortified—The several amendments and resolutions were adopted by the House—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

The committee on that part of the President's message relating to arms and military stores—brought in a report, which states the several additions and augmentations necessary—Two additional arsenals---a national armoury---3000 stand of arms - gun-powder, &c. are specified--- this report was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

NORFOLK, March 12.

On Thursday last arrived here in 50 days from Cadiz, the schooner Patty, Captain Haynes, who informs that on the 6th of January intelligence was received at Cadiz from Madrid, that the Court of Spain had presented a memorial to the National Convention, which had for its object a cessation of hostilities for four months, which there was strong hopes of obtaining; that Count O'Reilly had been appointed commander in chief of the combined forces in the quarter of Toulon, had sailed for that place in a Spanish 84 gun ship, on the 5th of January, and the same night the news reached Cadiz, a despatch was sent after him, which had not returned on the 25th January: that it was understood at Cadiz that there had been a misunderstanding between the Spanish and English admirals.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

A correspondent informs, that about 18 days ago, the cargo of a prize to the Sans-Pareille, was publicly sold in Charleston. The prize was freighted at New-Providence, by the British Governor, and bound to Augustine. Her cargo consisted of paint, blankets, gorgets, bracelets, and other ornaments for Indians. Added to these was a very considerable quantity of scalping knives muskets and tomahawks.

The province of Catalonia in Spain has revolted, and joined the French Patriots, and when these accounts came away, they were advancing by rapid marches to besiege the city of Madrid.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 5th, 1794—

"There is great hopes the embargo will be taken off in a few days, and compensation made for the detention, and good freight to America. The estimate I have made for my detention is 1000 dls. 80 cts.—for seamens wages 446 dls. 70 cts.—Hope to be with you in two months, and to your satisfaction."

March 25. We hear that the French Minister has declared that the French government will allow and pay damages for the detention of the American vessels at Bourdeaux, at the rate of twenty-five livers per day, for each.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of a vessel at St. Bartholomews, belonging to Norfolk, dated February 6, 1794.

"There has been 28 American vessels condemned in Montserat, a measure they have not dared to take in any other island, though they seize all they can lay hold of. Their orders are to take all neutral vessels bound to or from a French Island, for legal adjudication; which word has puzzled all the Judges in their Islands, except that of Montserat, who says it means condemnation."

We hear from St. Augustine, that the Spaniards have broken up and destroyed all the Settlements on the rivers St. John and St. Mary: they gave the American settlers the option of retiring, with their effects, to St. Augustine, in eight days; or of returning to the United States in three days: Many chose the former, and about forty families adopted the latter alternative. Several Americans were apprehended, and committed to close confinement, on suspicion of harbouring designs against the peace of the province.

Baron Stuben has been to take a view of the harbour of this city, to ascertain, for his private satisfaction, the best place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion, the best place is at the Narrows, several miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the British, during the last war; in case they had been necessitated to guard the city from an attack by sea. It is judged that resistance at that place will be as effectual as any other, and certainly a stand at a distance from the city will be the most eligible.

M. Mangourit, the French Consul at Charleston, has commenced a prosecution against Mr. Bowen, Printer of the State Gazette, for slander.

NEW-LONDON, March 27.

The committee of Baltimore, who were stewards of donations and grants for the relief of distressed emigrants from St. Domingo, have informed them, that those supplies are exhausted; and have advised them to take advantage of the fleet about to sail for France, and seek further relief there, or elsewhere.

Accounts from St. John's Antigua) state, that a number of earthquakes had been felt at St. Kitts, and on February 4, a severe shock was felt there; and that Prince Edward had arrived at Barbadoes.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

WHILE *Hampden* and *Moderate* are contending about the expediency or inexpediency of re-electing to the first offices of the State, persons of the religious denomination of Friends—While the one declares it to be his Opinion, that when we are in expectation of War, it is not expedient to have men in Office, whose principles are such as would tend to weaken the Councils of State; the other, that when we have such expectations, we should endeavour to preserve Union among ourselves: Uniting with both, so far as consequences may be drawn from these general positions, permit me for a moment to call the attention of your readers to a subject, nearly allied to that already contested by your correspondents, but a subject which contemplates the character of a set of men, far more dangerous than those of a mere negative disposition; men who, in case of a war with Great Britain, would not only weaken but thwart the Councils and measures of State; and, as far as their influence could extend, cause divisions among the People. And sorry I am to say, yet too true it is, there are many in the State, and in this town in particular, who do not scruple to declare their partiality to the nation, which seeks every opportunity to oppose and destroy us. The policy of this State has introduced to a participation of the rights and privileges of her citizens, and those citizens have placed in offices of the highest importance, men, of whom there needs not speculative reasoning to shew, that they are inimical to the country in which they live:—Men who have acted themselves out, when opportunity was afforded for action; and do not hesitate even now, to express sentiments consonant to those actions.—Let those who have tears to shed, bestow them here! Let the deaths of relatives and friends be forgotten, but let rise up in sad remembrance before them, the dishonour and disgrace of human nature. In this enlightened age and country, there has sprung into existence, a set of men, who have adopted sentiments and wishes, inimical to the Country which has given them birth and nourishment; and to the People to whom they ought to be united, by every tie the social genius of man can devise.——Sentiments and wishes, of which had we not ocular demonstration, it would be far more difficult to conceive, than to credit the existence of an Atheist, or to rely upon the visionary systems of a Berkley or a Hume. Yet strange as it is, it is no more strange than true, that of those very men, who openly declared themselves in favour of our Oppressors, and who were obliged to take refuge from the just Indignation and Resentment of a virtuous People, on board of those Ships, and in company with those Troops, which were destined to ravish the Property of Patriots, and deliver it to be devoured by these modern Harpies, many are returned among us, and aided by those, who though lefs open, were not less traiterous or mischievous, and of whose baseness and perfidy, the recent destruction of our Houses, whose smoke is scarce out of our nostrils, is but too clear a demonstration, with the Assistance of their, and the unsuspecting credulity of Citizens, too virtuous to suspect or remember the Crimes of others, the open Enemies of our Country are promoted to places of trust and importance, from which, Fellow Citizens, I call upon you in the authoritive name of our Country—with the earnest though steady voice of Patriotism, and with the true Heart of a Republican to *remove them*.—I do not call upon you to elect, in the places of those who are the friends of Britain, those only who are sincere friends of France. I fear, that we are already too engaged in the Cause of those Nations, as to forget too far the interests of our own. I wish for men in office, who while they will endeavour, as long as possible, to preserve Peace with *all* Nations—when War is inevitable, will be ready to befriend their Country against *any* Nation. The time of our Election is fast approaching; let us apply those Principles, of which we see the utility, in cases of an universal and extensive nature, to those of the least importance; let every Freeman go to the Town-Meeting, with a determination (and let him not swerve from it) of voting for no man, for any Office, either of Town or State, but such as he can pronounce a firm Friend of his Country, in *War* or *Peace*. For even in time of Peace, I see no Advantages resulting from a choice of men to office, of a different description. In the characters of some indeed, we were promised, by their advocates with abilities, improved by an education suited for public employments; but have we not learnt by the experiment, that they are mere blanks, nay oftentimes worse than blanks? That they are deficient in knowledge, even of propriety and method, in the transaction of business; and, if we turn our attention to transactions of less importance than those of a *Public Nature*, we shall meet with nothing, but a confirmation of this opinion.

With the contest, respecting the eligibility of Friends, for offices of the State, I pretend not to meddle. The Friends are Friends of their Country, and though they love not War, will cheerfully pay their money for her defence. But a TORY, my countrymen, is an Enemy of his country, and *your* Enemy. He will sacrifice as much to destroy, as the Patriot to defend his country; and in *War* or *Peace* he is like a canker, that continually corrodes and knaws upon the vitals, and whose only cure is a *Radical Cure*.

If I am accused of Personality, I do not deny it. I have more than once, in the course of these Observations asserted, that there are Persons to whom they will apply—But if any demand of their own Consciences, *Is it I?* or, *Is it I?*—To those I will apply the words of Brutus to the Romans, and let their Consciences then answer:—"Who is here so base, that would be a Bondman? If any, speak; for him have I offended.—Who is here so rude, that would not be a Freeman? If any, speak; for him have I offended.——Who is here so vile, that will not love his Country? If any, speak; for him have I offended?"——But, like Brutus, I do not pause for a Reply, nor like the Romans, do Ye answer "*None, None*; for I know there are many.

DECIUS.

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Report is as follows:

THAT the petitioners who have met your Committee, on this occasion, have, for themselves, in very explicit terms, disclaimed any request or desire of legislative interference for the purpose of a general emancipation of the slaves already in the United States; and they have declared to your Committee, that they believe this to be the general sense of their societies: they further profess, that the only object of their petition, is to obtain an act of Congress, prohibiting the trade carried on by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of supplying slaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels for the slave-trade, in the ports of the United States.

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DECIUS.

March 26th, 1794.

to wit: All perſons who have ſerved or been in the place of general officers, juſtices of the peace or other commiſſioned officers, the high ſheriff of each county when in office, all ſworn practitioners of the law, phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, one miller to each grift mill, town council-men, town-treaſurers, town clerks and town-ſerjeants, while ſerving in their reſpective ſtations.

Sec. 7. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That all perſons exempted as in the laſt preceding ſection, be formed into a ſeparate corps, to be known and called by the name of the ſenior claſs, in the ſeveral brigades to whoſe diſtricts they appertain; and that they be officered in the ſame manner as the regiments and companies of infantry, and be ſubject to the ſame regulations, except as to the times of muſtering and training.

Sec. 8. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That the ſenior claſs of the town of Providence conſtitute one company, that of the town of Cranſton one company, that of the town of Johnſton one company, that of the town of North-Providence one company, that of the town of Smithfield one company, that of the town of Cumberland one company, that of the town of Scituate one company, that of the town of Glocester one company, that of the town of Foſter one company; which ſaid companies ſhall form one regiment: That the ſenior claſs in the town of Weſterly conſtitute one company, that of the town of Charleſtown one company, that of the town of Hopkinton one company, that of the town of North-Kingſtown one company, that of the town of Exeter one company, that of the town of South Kingſtown one company, that of the town of Richmond one company; which ſaid companies ſhall be formed into one regiment: That the ſenior claſs in the towns of Briſtol, Warren and Barrington, conſtitute one company, that of the town of Tiverton one company, that of the town of Little Compton one company, that of the towns of Newport and Jameſtown one company, that of the towns of Portſmouth and Middletown one company; which companies ſhall be formed into one regiment: And that the ſenior claſs in the towns of Warwick and Eaſt-Greenwich conſtitute one company, and that of the town of Weſt Greenwich one company, that of the town of Coventry one company; which companies ſhall be formed into one regiment.—And the ſaid ſeveral corps of ſenior claſs ſhall be officered in the like manner as is preſcribed by the ſaid act of Congreſs.

Sec. 9. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the commanding officers of companies of every deſcription in this State, on or before the firſt day of June next, to enrol every able bodied white male citizen belonging to their ſaid companies, and to notify ſuch perſons of their enrolment, by a proper non-commiſſioned officer of ſuch company: And that the ſaid commanding officers make a return of the ſame to the commandants of the regiment to which they reſpectively belong, who ſhall make returns of their reſpective regiments to the brigadier-generals. And where ſaid companies are not attached to any regiment, returns ſhall be made to the adjutant-general within twenty days after ſuch enrolment. And it ſhall be the duty of the brigade major of ſuch brigade from ſuch returns to form a brigade return, and ſend the ſame to the adjutant-general, on or before the fifteenth day of September next, who ſhall from the ſeveral returns thus made form a general return, and preſent the ſame to his Excellency the Governor on or before the firſt day of October next.

Sec. 10. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That every corporal who ſhall neglect to warn the men to appear at every rendezvous mentioned in this act, when thereunto required as aforeſaid, without ſufficient excuſe, ſhall forfeit the ſum of twelve ſhillings lawful money: That every non commiſſioned officer or private who ſhall neglect to appear at the regimental rendezvous, ſhall forfeit the ſum of ſix ſhillings, and for every day he ſhall neglect to appear at the company parade he ſhall forfeit four ſhillings and ſix pence. And if he ſhall not be armed and equipped according to the ſaid act of Congreſs, when ſo appearing, without a ſufficient excuſe, he ſhall for appearing without a gun forfeit one ſhilling and ſixpence, without a bayonet and belt, ſix pence, without a cartouch box and cartridges, ſix pence, without a knapſack, three pence, and without flints, priming wire, and bruſh, three pence. *Provided always,* That none of the fines aforeſaid; nor any other except thoſe mentioned in the ſixteenth ſection of this act ſhall be levied on any delinquent until after the expiration of ten days from the time of ſuch delinquency, nor then if the town-councils of the reſpective towns to which ſuch delinquents may belong, ſhall have determined that ſaid delinquents are unable to provide themſelves with arms. And all fines which ſuch captain or commanding officer of the company ſhall determine as proper to be exacted ſhall be levied by warrant from the captain or commanding officer of ſuch company to be iſſued after the expiration of twenty days from the time of ſuch delinquency, directed to one or more ſerjeants or corporals of the company to which ſuch offender belongs; whoſe duty it is hereby made to collect the ſame with ſuch fees as are taxable by law, for the like ſervices in civil caſes, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattles of the offenders reſpectively; and for want thereof by impriſonment until ſuch fine and coſt ſhall be paid: That in caſe ſuch defaulter ſhall live with his father or mother, or ſhall be an apprentice or indented ſervant, the maſter or miſtreſs, father or mother (as the caſe may be) ſhall be liable to pay ſuch fine with coſt; in default of which payment the ſaid ſerjeant or corporal ſhall levy the ſame upon the goods and chattels of the ſaid father or mother, maſter or miſtreſs—That all fines ſhall be appropriated under the direction of the ſeveral town councils to which the ſeveral delinquents may belong: And that a ſum not exceeding ſix ſhillings per day ſhall be allowed to the corporal for warning the company to which he belongs; which ſum ſhall be paid him by the captain of ſaid company out of the firſt fines and forfeitures collected therein agreeably to this act; the number of days for which the corporal ſhall be in pay for warning the company as aforeſaid ſhall be aſcertained and allowed by the captain or commanding officer of ſuch company diſcretionally.

Sec. 11. *And it further Enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the field officers of the ſeveral regiments of ſenior claſs and infantry, to proceed with all convenient ſpeed in forming the ſeveral companies of grenadiers, light infantry and rifle-men for their ſaid regiments agreeably to the aforerecited act of Congreſs.

Sec. 12. *And it is further Enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That each regiment of infantry in this State ſhall meet twice in every year by companies, for the purpoſe of training, diſciplining and improving them in martial exerciſe, and once in every year in regiment or battalion; That all regiments of ſenior claſs ſhall meet in companies once in every two years, for the purpoſe of training, diſciplining and improving them in martial exercile: And that the places of rendezvouſing by companies be appointed by the commanding officers of the reſpective companies; the places of regimental or battalion rendezvous by the commandants of the regiments reſpectively; the times of rendezvouſing by companies by the reſpective commandants of the regiments; and the times of regimental or battalion rendezvous by the reſpective brigadiers: And that any officers who ſhall neglect or refuſe to appear as aforeſaid, with his company, when duly notified, and not having ſufficient excuſe, ſhall be tried by a Court Martial, and if found guilty, ſhall be broke and reduced to the ranks. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That the militia of New-Shoreham, ſhall not be obliged to rendezvous in battalion, but in company only, and then, on the Iſland of Block-Iſland.

Sec. 13. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That whenever the commanding officer of any company ſhall receive orders from the Brigadier of the diſtrict in which he reſides, or the commandant of the regiment (except in caſes of alarm) he ſhall iſſue his warrant for their aſſembling to the corporals of his company, ten days before the time appointed for muſter, requiring them to warn the men of their reſpective diſtricts to be by him aſſigned, either by perſonal notice, or by leaving word at their uſual places of abode, to aſſemble at the time and place appointed, equipped according to law. And the ſaid corporals ſhall cauſe the ſaid warrants to be ſerved ſix days before, and return the ſame with their doings thereon, one day before the aſſembling as aforeſaid.

Sec. 14. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That it ſhall be the duty of the brigade major in each diſtrict, to furniſh a copy of all orders for muſter to the commandants of the regiments within each reſpective brigade.

Sec. 15. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That when the troops, or any part of them, ſhall be aſſembled together for review or otherwiſe, it ſhall be in the power of the commanding officer to puniſh all diſorders or breaches of military order and diſcipline, whether in non-commiſſioned officers or privates, by immediately putting the offender under guard, for a ſpace of time not exceeding twelve hours, or by a fine not exceeding ſix ſhillings, at the diſcretion of the commanding officer; the ſaid fines to be collected as before mentioned.

Sec. 16. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That if any perſon who is a member of any independent company, do not produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs ſpecifying that he is a member of ſuch company, to the officer who ſhall warn him for muſter, at any meeting of the company of the diſtrict wherein he reſides, he ſhall be held for the fines ſpecified in this act.

Sec. 17. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That whenever the military force of this State, or any part thereof, ſhall be called into actual ſervice, they ſhall be ſubject to the articles of war preſcribed by Congreſs, for the government of the troops of the United States.

Sec. 18. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That from and after the firſt Wedneſday in May next, all officers of the militia, deriving their appointments from the General Aſſembly, ſhall hold their reſpective appointments for and during the term of one year, from the time of their reſpective appointments; excepting in caſe of reſignation, or being removed by the legiſlature for miſdemeanor, or broke by ſentence of a court-martial.

Sec. 19. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That in addition to the officers to be appointed purſuant to the afore-recited act of Congreſs, there be alſo appointed for the militia of this State one director and purveyor general of the military hoſpital, one ſurgeon and phyſician-general, one quarter maſter general, one commiſſary general, with the power of ſubſtitution as occaſion may require: And that the adjutant-general ſhall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel commandant.

Sec. 20. *And it is further Enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That every Regimental Court-Martial ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt ſeven commiſſioned officers, one whereof at leaſt being a Captain; and ſhall be appointed by the commanding officer of the regiment, who is empowered to confirm, mitigate or diſapprove any ſentence by them given.

Sec. 21. *And it is further Enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That every General Court-Martial ſhall conſiſt of at leaſt thirteen commiſſioned officers, one whereof ſhall be a General or Field Officer, to be appointed by the Major General, or in his abſence by the next officer preſent in command; who is alſo empowered to approve, mitigate or annul any ſentence by them given.

Sec. 22. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That the diviſions of companies, as now exiſting in the ſeveral towns, be continued, ſubject however to ſuch alterations as their preſent numbers, or future increaſe or diminution may, in the judgment of the field-officers or the corps to which they belong, from time to time render neceſſary or expedient.

Sec. 23. *And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid,* That whenever it ſhall happen that any ſurveyor of the highways ſhall have warned the men of his diſtrict to work on the highways on the ſame day that ſhall be aſſigned for the training purſuant to this act, the ſaid warning to work upon the highways ſhall be conſidered as ſuperceded.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all laws heretofore made, relative to organizing and diſciplining the militia of this State, be and the ſame are hereby repealed: And that this act ſhall take effect and be in force from and after the firſt day of May next.

It is Ordered, That a copy of this act be inſerted in all the newſ-papers in this State.

A true copy:

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No. III.

"*Yes, thank my ſtars! as early as I knew*
This town, I had the ſenſe to hate it too;
Yet here, as ev'n in hell, there muſt be firſt
One giant vice ſo excellently ill,
That all beſides one pities not abhors,
As who knows Sappho ſmiles at other w——s."

THO' I do not think the allufions of the poet too ſtrong to apply to the caſe we are conſidering, and tho' the crime which we have to lament, is more aggravated in its nature than that of which he complains, yet I cannot agree with him, in bearing a *hate* to the town in which it is committed, for

"—— *thank my ſtars! as early as I knew*
This town, I had the ſenſe to love it too."

It may, perhaps, have appeared to ſome to be departing from the apparent deſign of my firſt publication, to admit of exceptions from my general obſervations, and to paliate the guilt of a crime of ſo atrocious a nature—But while I will manifeſt my deteſtation of thoſe, who continue obdurate in their offences, I would not drive thoſe who would willingly return to a proper ſenſe of their duty, to the neceſſity of remaining vicious—But ſo far from recommending them to a full participation of the rights of thoſe who have ever been virtuous, I think a ſtate of probation proper and requiſite.—We muſt be convinced of the repentance of ſuch hardy ſinners, by a long line of good behaviour.—We *muſt have actions* as well as *words*.—But in the mean time let us give them our hands, let there be a mutual communication of ſentiments, and ſuch will be the pleaſure and encouragement they will receive from the friendſhip of virtuous men, and from the forgiveneſs of thoſe they have offended, that we may entertain juſt hopes of adding to the liſt of patriots.—At any rate, the preſent nominal diſtinction of this political ſect, will be forgotten in the courſe of a few generations, and thoſe, whoſe progenitors ſhall have continued to retain their enmity to the country and government, will not by inheriting that enmity receive the name of *Tory*, but will be diſtinguiſhed by the more definite and preciſe term of *Traitor*.

In calling upon you, fellow-citizens, to change your officers, I aſk you to beſtow a bleſſing upon yourſelves.—I aſk all good and honeſt men, to free themſelves from the government of bad men, and place themſelves under that of the virtuous and patriotic.—The virtuous too ſeldom form combinations to carry points. It is the vicious and evil-minded who combine together.—Such a combination has promoted to offices, men whom I hope you are about to remove; and it is much to be regretted, that aſſociations of a religious kind, have ſometimes prepoſſeſſed in favour of theſe characters, minds which if apprehenſive of the conſequences, would feel a noble indignation at the idea of a *ſociety prejudice*, which ſhould in its effects injure their country.

There are other characters beſides thoſe we have already conſidered, upon whom it may be pertinent to make a few remarks, tho' to the honor of the town, this diſcription of perſons are not very numerous.—Perſons, from whom, whether we conſider their intereſt and connections, or even their former declarations, we have a right to expect different conduct from that which we experience.—Theſe, allured by the enjoyment of that voluptuouſneſs, which they participate with their new friends, have become the *jackals* of theſe would-be *lions*. Some of them indeed we do not ſo much deſpiſe for their fawning, as for its cauſe. Of too deſpicable characters and malicious diſpoſitions, to be aſſociated with by men of good principles and manners, they are enticed by their love of ſcurrility, and that indiſcribable ſympathy, which attracts kindred ſouls together, to cultivate friendſhip with thoſe who uſe them as tools, to ſound the minds of the unſuſpicious, and for emiſſaries, to be ſent like wolves in ſheeps clothing, among thoſe who are unacquainted with their change of opinions, or with the original depravity of their minds.—The offence of theſe, tho' not alarming, is of the deepeſt dye—"*Its rank, it ſmells to Heaven.*"—We may felicitate ourſelves upon ſo early a diſcovery of their characters, and whenever they ſhall attempt to diſcover our ſentiments, or to influence us to favour their new maſters, we will take care that they ſhall hear enough to convince them both, of the utter abhorrence we have of the characters of the one, and contempt for that of the other.

I do not flatter myſelf that I have made proſelytes to my *opinions*. I hope the contrary—I hope every one who will ever be ſo diſpoſed, already entertains the ſame opinion as I have avowed of the baſeneſs of the characters I have attempted to deſcribe.—Perhaps it is a proof of virtue in men that their juſt ſuſpicions and reſentments require to be awakened—that they require to be cautioned of their danger, and earneſtly excited to prevent it, when that danger proceeds from the baſeneſs and perfidy of their fellow-men—Yet againſt the practice of this virtue it is I declaim—The exerciſe of a greater and more noble virtue, than that of placing a blind confidence in men of abandoned principles, is at preſent requiſite.—The time is come, and long has been, when men of the dangerous opinions (or rather prejudices) I have ſo repeatedly named, ſhould be removed from the offices which they hold in and from the town; and I am convinced that the truth of this poſition, needs no additional proof to force conviction upon the minds of a great majority of our citizens—Let us then *act* as well as *think*.

Tho' from a want of the neceſſary, I may not have made proſelytes to my opinions, I hope I have awakened the attention of ſome, who were, perhaps, too eaſy and ſupine, to the conſideration of a ſubject of whoſe greateſt or even probable evils, if neglected, and of whoſe certain advantages if timely attended to, there is requiſite a large ſhare of imagination to conceive.—If I have excited one indifferent mind to a watchfulneſs over the welfare of his country—if I have kindled one latent ſpark of patriotic ardour, or ever ſo gently fanned a flame already lighted, I ſhall think myſelf amply repaid for the reſentment of thoſe, whoſe friendſhip I ſhall ever deſpiſe, and whoſe enmity I will ever defy.

DECIUS.

LONDON, January 7.

THE French fleet, conſiſting of 27 ſhips, certainly ſailed from Breſt water on the 27th ult. and directed their courſe to the weſtward. Of this material important fact, miniſters received accounts on Thurſday laſt.

NEWPORT, April 7.

ADDRESS of the ARTILLERY Company of the Town of Newport, *To the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE ARTILLERY Company of the Town of Newport, in the State of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, assembled on this Day to celebrate the Birth of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, beg leave to present their Congratulations and Respect:—Associated by Principles which effected a glorious Revolution, and laid the Basis of a free and permanent Government; they contemplate with grateful Emotions, the Blessings which have resulted from a prudent and efficient Administration:—Enjoying the inestimable Privileges of Freemen, they commiserate the unhappy State of those who are in Bondage; sympathize in the Sufferings of those who are bravely struggling in the Cause of Freedom; and cordially rejoice with those who are successful in regaining their Rights:—Equalized with their Fellow-Citizens, they consider Abilities and Virtue, the only Qualities which deserve public Estimation, and give Pre-eminence to a Character:—Influenced by these Sentiments, they have presumed to present this Offering of Congratulation and Respect, as the purest Testimony of their Attachment for distinguished Virtue:—Humbly beseeching the Supreme Giver of all good Gifts to continue your Life and public Usefulness, and that they with their Fellow Citizens may still gratefully reciprocate the Satisfaction resulting from a faithful Discharge of important Duties.

Feb. 22, 1794.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER,

Gentlemen,

FOR your kind Congratulations on the Anniversary of my Birth-Day, and the other obliging Expressions of your Address, I pray you to accept my grateful Thanks.

To cherish those Principles which effected the Revolution, and laid the Foundation of our free and happy Government, does Honor to your Patriotism; as do the Sentiments of Commiseration for the Sufferings of the unfortunate, and the good Wishes for the Happiness of the great Family of Mankind, to your Philanthropy.

Your Prayer for me, is reciprocated by the best Vows I can offer for your Welfare.

G° WASHINGTON.

On Saturday last the following Act of Congress was received (by Express) by the Collector of this Port:

IN CONGRESS,

March 26, 1794.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be laid on all Ships and Vessels in the Ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign Port or Place, for the Term of Thirty Days; and that no Clearances be furnished, during that Time, to any Ship or Vessel bound to such foreign Port or Place, except Ships or Vessels, under the immediate Direction of the President of the United States: And that the President of the United States be authorized to give such Instructions to the Revenue Officers of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the said Resolution into full Effect.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—March the 26th, 1794.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Since our last arrived here from Dominica several Captains, belonging to different Ports in the United States, whose Vessels had been condemned at that Port, by them We have received the following:

G. R.

INSTRUCTIONS *to the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may have letters of Marque against France.—Given at Our Court at St James's the Eighth Day of January, 1794, in the 34th Year of Our Reign.*

L. S.

WHEREAS, by Our former Instructions to the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers, dated the 6th Day of November, 1793, We signified, that they should stop and detain all Ships laden with Goods, the Produce of any Colony belonging to France, or carrying Provisions or other Supplies for the Use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their Cargoes to legal Adjudication; We are pleased to revoke the said Instructions, and in lieu thereof, We have thought fit to issue these Our Instructions to be duly observed by the Commanders of all Our Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

1st. That they shall bring in for lawful Adjudication, all Vessels with their Cargoes, that are laden with Goods the Produce of the French West-India Islands, and coming directly from any Port of the said Islands to any Port in Europe.

2d. That they shall bring in for lawful Adjudication, all Ships with their Cargoes, that are laden with Goods the Produce of said Islands, the Property of which Goods shall belong to Subjects of France to whatsoever Ports the same may be bound.

3d. That they shall seize all Ships that shall be found attempting to enter any Port of the said Islands, that is or shall be blockaded by the Arms of his Majesty or his Allies, and shall send them in with their Cargoes for Adjudication, according to the Terms of the second Article of the former Instructions bearing Date 8th June, 1793 (*a*)

4th. That they shall seize all Vessels loaden wholly or in Part with Naval or Military Stores bound to any Port of the said Islands, and shall send them into some convenient Port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they, together with their Cargoes, may be proceeded against according to the Rules of the Law of Nations.

By His Majesty's Command,

HENRY DUNDAS.

A Copy. J. IRBETSON.

(*a*) 2d. Article of Instructions of 8th June, 1793. "That it shall be lawful for the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France, to stop all Ships, whatever be their Cargoes, that shall be found attempting to enter any blockaded Port, and to send in the same for Condemnation, together with their Cargoes, except the Ships of Denmark and Sweden, which shall only be prevented from entering on the First Attempt, but on the Second, shall be sent in for Condemnation likewise."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO *MODERATIO.*

YOU are still the same unfortunate friend that your party has ever found you. It is somewhat singular that you can make no exertions which are not attended with disgrace, and that those are most unfortunate who are cursed with your assistance. Without the least appearance of principle, without the smallest pretensions to abilities of any kind, your defence would be a reproach to a good cause, and as the fact appears, carries ruin to a bad one. How should we account for the continued neglect of your friends, unless your ill-timed officiousness had been always more disgraceful than their cause. The sacrifices of popular esteem, and the satisfaction of an applauding conscience would not otherwise have been lost upon them; nor have been unrewarded. These observations, which take in the whole scope of your public conduct, have a particular relation to your present appearance.

At a period which you yourself acknowledged to be "all important," a writer, with the freedom of a Republican, endeavoured to point out those qualifications which are necessary in a public Officer to promote the general good. In doing this he disclaimed the idea of personality, and however obnoxious these essentials may be to your own disposition, you dare not deny them to be just. But this simple enumeration of good qualities provokes your spleen. You are pleased to consider the bare mention of them, as a reproach to the person who now holds that office; and with unparalleled insolence you invoke the vengeance of Government against the *Liberty of the Press.*

If "Hampden" was an Enemy to the first Magistrate, as you maliciously insinuate, he would not lose the favourable opportunity, which your Friendship gives him. He might inquire, if the bare mention of merit is an insult, upon what grounds can such a man possess so eminent a station? But Hampden, though he holds himself responsible to the public, for a proper defence of his opinions, whenever that may be called for, despises your weak malice. His silence, is the expression of contempt.

But let us examine, what relation your arguments have to one another.

After abusing the portrait, which Hampden gives of a good Governor, on account of him who now holds that office, you, in the most positive manner, with a precision tho' which does not often fall to your lot; and by a quotation in his own words, acknowledge, that his is an exact representation of the present Executive. Son of Dulness! What sayest thou? How will you reconcile these inconsistencies? Is it by these calumnies, that you would shew your *Moderation?* or is not this another fit of *Lunacy?*

To follow you through the rest of the perplexities of your piece, would be a useless task. Amidst such a Chaos, the elements of Vice and Folly only exist.—On your file, all other remarks would be needless, except that it is a proper vehicle for your sentiments. Yet as I understand you have the Vanity of an Author, I would advise you to add a *glossary* to your productions.

And now, Sir, before I take my leave of you, permit me to offer you some advice. Though I have expressed my contempt with sincerity, yet you still have reason to be indebted to my forbearance. Cannot pretend to be your Friend. May God preserve me, from ever doing any thing to deserve such a Friendship. But if I endeavour to prevent your farther exposing yourself, I certainly cannot be called your Enemy. Retire then from the Observation of the public, with the thanks of the G——r, for your ill-omened defence. And if any vicious inclinations should tempt you again to engage in public affairs,——remember your present success, and be silent.

PHILO HAMPDEN.

THEATRE.

MR. HARPER respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity, that the THEATRE (being fitted up in a very handsome Stile) will be opened on MONDAY the 21st Instant, with a COMEDY and FARCE.——Particulars of which will be expressed, in a future Paper.

Newport, April 1, 1794.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet, at the State-House, on the 7th Inst. at Five o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

4th Month, 1st, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of WALTER CLARKE, late of said Town, Weaver, deceased, represented Insolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 17th Day of August next; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Casks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window-Glass, 9 by 7, by the Box.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria superfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Russia *half* clean Hemp.

FOR SALE,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased, to be divided in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stove, Bar Iron, Share Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have presented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREIL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, } Administrators.
JOHN MALBONE, }

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES, hard and soft SOAP,

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

☞ *We have just received a Hand Bill from York containing very interesting Intelligence, which will be published To-Morrow Morning at 9 o'Clock.*

NEWPORT, April 1.

ADDRESS of the ARTILLERY Company of the Town of Newport,

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE ARTILLERY Company of the Town of Newport, in the State of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, assembled on this Day to celebrate the Birth of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, beg leave to present their Congratulations and Respect:——Associated by Principles which effected a glorious Revolution, and laid the Basis of a free and permanent Government; they contemplate with grateful Emotions, the Blessings which have resulted from a prudent and efficient Administration:—Enjoying the inestimable Privileges of Freemen, they commiserate the unhappy State of those who are in Bondage; sympathize in the Sufferings of those who are bravely struggling in the Cause of Freedom; and cordially rejoice with those who are successful in regaining their Rights:—Equalized with their Fellow-Citizens, they consider Abilities and Virtue, the only Qualities which deserve public Estimation, and give Pre-eminence to a Character:—Influenced by these Sentiments, they have presumed to present this Offering of Congratulation and Respect, as the purest Testimony of their Attachment for distinguished Virtue:—Humbly beseeching the Supreme Giver of all good Gifts to continue your Life and public Usefulness, and that they with their Fellow Citizens may still gratefully reciprocate the Satisfaction resulting from a faithful Discharge of important Duties.

Feb. 22, 1794.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

FOR your kind Congratulations on the Anniversary of my Birth-Day, and the other obliging Expressions of your Address, I pray you to accept my grateful Thanks.

To cherish those Principles which effected the Revolution, and laid the Foundation of our free and happy Government, does Honor to your Patriotism; as do the Sentiments of Commiseration for the Sufferings of the unfortunate, and the good Wishes for the Happiness of the great Family of Mankind, to your Philanthropy.

Your Prayer for me, is reciprocated by the best Vows I can offer for your Welfare.

G° WASHINGTON.

On Saturday last the following Act of Congress was received (by Express) by the Collector of this Port:

IN CONGRESS,

March 26, 1794.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an Embargo be laid on all Ships and Vessels in the Ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign Port or Place, for the Term of Thirty Days; and that no Clearances be furnished, during that Time, to any Ship or Vessel bound to such foreign Port or Place, except Ships or Vessels, under the immediate Direction of the President of the United States: And that the President of the United States be authorized to give such Instructions to the Revenue Officers of the United States, as shall appear best adapted for carrying the said Resolution into full Effect.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Approved—March the 26th, 1794.
GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Since our last arrived here from Dominica several Captains, belonging to different Ports in the United States, whose Vessels had been condemned at that Port, by them we have received the following:

G. R.

INSTRUCTIONS *to the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may* L. S. *have letters of Marque against France.—Given at Our Court at St James's the Eighth Day of January, 1794, in the 34th Year of Our Reign.*

WHEREAS, by Our former Instructions to the Commanders of Our Ships of War and Privateers, dated the 6th Day of November, 1793, We signified, that they should stop and detain all Ships laden with Goods, the Produce of any Colony belonging to France, or carrying Provisions or other Supplies for the Use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their Cargoes to legal Adjudication: We are pleased to revoke the said Instructions, and in lieu thereof, We have thought fit to issue these Our Instructions to be duly observed by the Commanders of all Our Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

1st. That they shall bring in for lawful Adjudication, all Vessels with their Cargoes, that are laden with Goods the Produce of the French West-India Islands, and coming directly from any Port of the said Islands to any Port in Europe.

2d. That they shall bring in for lawful Adjudication, all Ships with their Cargoes, that are laden with Goods the Produce of said Islands, the Property of which Goods shall belong to Subjects of France to whatsoever Ports the same may be bound.

3d. That they shall seize all Ships that shall be found attempting to enter any Port of the said Islands, that is or shall be blockaded by the Arms of his Majesty or his Allies, and shall send them in with their Cargoes for Adjudication, according to the Terms of the second Article of the former Instructions bearing Date 8th of June, 1793 (a)

4th. That they shall seize all Vessels loaden wholly or in Part with Naval or Military Stores, bound to any Port of the said Islands, and shall send them into some convenient Port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they, together with their Cargoes, may be proceeded against according to the Rules of the Law of Nations.

By His Majesty's Command,
HENRY DUNDAS.

A Copy. J. IRBETSON.

(a) 2d. Article of Instructions of 8th June, 1793, "That it shall be lawful, for the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France, to seize all Ships, whatever be their Cargoes, that shall be found attempting to enter any blockaded Port, and to send in the same for Condemnation, together with their Cargoes, except the Ships of Denmark and Sweden, which shall only be prevented from entering on the First Attempt, but on the Second, shall be sent in for Condemnation likewise."

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO *MODERATIO.*

YOU are still the same unfortunate friend that your party has ever found you. It is somewhat singular that you can make no exertions which are not attended with disgrace, and that those are most unfortunate who are curled with your assistance. Without the least appearance of principle, without the smallest pretensions to abilities of any kind, your defence would be a reproach to a good cause, and as the last appears, carries ruin to a bad one. How should we account for the continued neglect of your friends, unless your ill-timed officiousness had been always more disgraceful than their cause. The sacrifices of popular esteem, and the satisfaction of an applauding conscience would not otherwise have been left upon them; nor have been unrewarded. These observations, which take in the whole scope of your public conduct, have a particular relation to your present appearance.

At a period which you yourself acknowledged to be "all important," a writer, with the freedom of a Republican, endeavoured to point out those qualifications which are necessary in a public Officer to promote the general good. In doing this he disclaimed the idea of personality, and however obnoxious these essentials may be to your own disposition, you dare not deny them to be just. But this simple enumeration of good qualities provokes your spleen, You are pleased to consider the bare mention of them, as a reproach to the person who now holds that office; and with unparalleled insolence you invoke the vengeance of Government against the *Liberty of the Press.*

If "Hampden" was an Enemy to the first Magistrate, as you maliciously insinuate, he would not lose the favourable opportunity, which your Friendship gives him. He might inquire, if the bare mention of merit is an insult, upon what grounds can such a man possess so eminent a station? But Hampden, though he holds himself responsible to the public, for a proper defence of his opinions, whenever that may be called for, despises your weak malice. His silence, is the expression of contempt.

But let us examine, what relation your arguments have to one another.

After abusing the portrait, which Hampden gives of a good Governor, on account of him who now holds that office, you, in the most positive manner, with a precision tho' which does not often fall to your lot; and by a quotation in his own words, acknowledge, that his is an exact representation of the present Executive. Son of Dulness! What sayest thou? How will you reconcile these inconsistencies? Is it by these calumnies, that you would shew your *Moderation?* or is not this another fit of *Lunacy?*

To follow you through the rest of the perplexities of your piece, would be a useless task. Amidst such a Chaos, the elements of Vice and Folly only exist.—On your file, all other remarks would be needless, except that it is a proper vehicle for your sentiments. Yet as I understand you have the Vanity of an Author, I would advise you to add a *glossary* to your productions.

And now, Sir, before I take my leave of you, permit me to offer you some advice. Though I have expressed my contempt with sincerity, yet you still have reason to be indebted to my forbearance. cannot pretend to be your Friend. May God preserve me, from ever doing any thing to deserve such a Friendship. But if I endeavour to prevent your farther exposing yourself, I certainly cannot be called your Enemy. Retire then from the Observation of the public, with the thanks of the G——r, for your ill-omened defence. And if any vicious inclinations should tempt you again to engage in public affairs,——remember your present success, and be silent.

PHILO HAMPDEN.

THEATRE.

MR. HARPER respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity, that the THEATRE (being fitted up in a very handsome Stile) will be opened on MONDAY the 21st Instant, with a COMEDY and FARCE.——Particulars of which will be expressed, in a future Paper.

Newport, April 1, 1794.

The Members of the *Newport* ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet, at the State-House, on the 7th Inst. at Five o'Clock, P. M.

Per Order,
JOSEPH THURSTON, *Sec'ry.*

4th Month, 1st, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Middletown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the several Claims against the Estate of WALTER CLARKE, late of said Town, Weaver, deceased, represented Insolvent: Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 17th Day of August next; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

DANIEL GOULD,
JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, Feb. 17, 1794.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Holland Powder, in Quarter-Casks.
Fayal Wines, in Pipes.
Redwood, Copperas, and Allum, by the Hundred.
Window-Glass, 9 by 7, by the Box.

A L S O,

A Consignment of 60 Barrels of Alexandria superfine Flour, and 5 Tons of Russia *half* clean Hemp.

F O R S A L E,

About Ten Acres of excellent Land, at the South End of the Town of Newport, Part of the Estate of John Taylor, deceased, to be divided in Lots, as shall best suit the Purchasers. For Terms, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

☞ *We have just received a Hand Bill from New-York containing very interesting Intelligence, which will be published To Morrow Morning at 8 o'Clock.*

IMPROMPTU

On the Bill for encreasing the Number of Stripes *and* Stars *in the Flag of the United States.*

COLUMBIA's Flag, diſplays an emblem bright;
New *Stripes*, her Laſhes mark—new *Stars*, her Night.

NEWPORT, April 2.

The following letters from Captain Taylor, in Algiers, to his owners in this town, ought to excite the pity, and call forth the immediate exertions of every citizen; ſo that our countrymen in captivity may find relief.

Algiers, Nov. 3. 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

THIS will acquaint you with the fate of the George, and what I am ſure is worſe to your own feelings, a cruel ſlavery; we were taken 20 leagues from the rock of Lisbon.—The ſituation of us is very ſhocking, if you can do any thing to intereſt our countrymen in America to help the few that may be left after the warm weather comes on, which under God is our only hope. The pay or allowances was ſtopt laſt month, other nations have yet ſome proviſion to alleviate the miſeries of this place, but Americans are deſtitute. There are fitting out every thing that can carry guns—God only knows what they will do in the iſlands next ſummer. I beg, gentlemen, you will do your endeavours to get our country to order ſomething to them that ſhall be alive, to get them victuals and help under our painful ſufferings—Relying on our country for aſſiſtance and redemption.

I am, &c. JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 7, 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

I acquaint you now with our ſufferings in this my ſecond letter, God only knows when I ſhall ever ſend another, we have been here but three days, and two Captains and one mate is in the hoſpital (if it can be called one)—If we have ever ſo heavy a load and ever ſo far to carry it, ſtopping occaſions a certain beating, even if it ariſes from the inability of one man—I leave you to judge our burthen, there is only eight men to carry a hogſhead of ſugar upon poles near a quarter of a mile. At preſent there is not a penny allowed to Americans, other nations have a penſion—every time there comes in an armed veſſel, we are loaded with chains, and work the ſame as without them, we are muſtered to work before day, and are reſpited in common about 5 o'clock.—Bread and water is our living, this might do if our work and uſage was not ſo hard.—Fridays are all the days of reſt for us. We are yoked to a ſled and draw ſtones from the hills to the marine.—If by your influence, we that are alive ſhould be glad of the ſmalleſt tiff—our freedom I hope ſome may ſee, but never more than half of us can expect it, if we ſhould be redeemed ſoon, as the ſummer and plague ſweeps off ſlaves by hundreds—my mate and crew are at Stirrings, I am tho' in Algiers. Your obliged ſervant,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 11, 1793.

THIS my third letter, fearing my others may miſcarry, adviſes that we are in a condition that language cannot expreſs, our redemption is ſo high that I ſhould not write, if I was not ſure of writing to men of feeling, and that the humanity of my countrymen would be excited towards us who are in chains, I beg, gentlemen, you will uſe your endeavours to induce our country to redeem thoſe who ſhall be left alive, as no peace I am afraid can be made at preſent—out of 21 Americans captured formerly, 8 or 10 remain—ſix of them died the laſt ſummer with the plague, and in the mad houſe—what muſt a man feel to make a man mad? There are 12 maſters and crews here at preſent, but what number there may be here in a fortnight God only knows, as the cruiſers are out. Our people are ſuffering with me at preſent, what will be our ſituation this winter and next ſummer I leave you to judge. I ſaw yeſterday two captains and ſeven mates get a beating, they make no difference between us and other nations they are at war with—being fatigued and dark I muſt end.

Am Sirs, your obliged ſervant,

JAMES TAYLOR.

I get a countryman that is out of the marine to enclose this.

Extract of a letter from William Penroſe, late maſter of the Ship Preſident, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Algiers, 9th January, 1794.

I have juſt got another opportunity to write you by Mr. William Patterſon, who was taken with Captain O'Brien, in a ſhip belonging to Meſſrs. Thomas and Mathew Irwin, of Philadelphia, nine years ago, and has been in ſlavery here ever ſince. But thro' the influence of the Britiſh Conſul reſident here, has at laſt obtained his freedom, I beg you will give him a friendly reception on my account, as he was a fellow ſufferer with me, and one who can give you a much better deſcription of our preſent deplorable ſituation than I can do myſelf.—Col. Humphreys the American Miniſter at the Court of Liſbon, deſpatched a courier to this place via Alicant, to inform the Dey that he was veſted by the Congreſs of the United States of America—with full powers to treat for peace with the Regency of Algiers—but the Dey not only refuſed to ſee the courier, but declared if Col. Humphreys came himſelf he would make a ſlave of him alſo; upon the return of the courier with the foregoing anſwer from the Dey—Colonel Humphreys wrote to us immediately, and requeſted us to petition for relief to the different States to which our veſſels reſpectively belong—which he tho't would be the moſt ſpeedy method to effect our redemption if there was a probability of its being done—as Congreſs was engaged in a war with the Indians on the weſtern frontiers and their finances perhaps embarraſſed, together with the preſent critical ſituation of America, with reſpect to the belligerant powers of Europe, would doubtleſs prevent Congreſs from paying attention to our repreſentations as ſoon as they otherwiſe might be inclined to do—in conſequence of which they have petitioned the Legiſlatures of Pennſylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina—and I cannot entertain a doubt, but a recital of our ſufferings, will excite in the boſoms of humanity and ſenſibility, feelings ſufficiently powerful to prompt our generous countrymen to take every reaſonable meaſure to obtain our releaſe from the moſt abject and deplorable ſtate of ſlavery. The total number of American captives here are as follows—13 maſters, 13 mates, 4 ſecond mates, 2 ſupercargoes, and 86 ſeamen, total number 118, and our ranſom is fixed at 4000 dollars for a maſter, 3000 for a mate and ſecond mate and ſupercargoes, and 1500 dollars for a ſeamen; our moſt grateful and unfeigned thanks are due to our generous countrymen for the immediate relief they have afforded us through the American miniſter at Liſbon, Col. Humphreys, which is 8 dollars per month to a maſter, 6 dollars per month to a firſt and ſecond mate, and three dollars to a ſeaman; which we receive through the Swediſh conſul here which ſerves in ſome meaſure to lighten the immediate ſenſe of our ſufferings.

We have juſt received authentic accounts of the recapture of Toulon, by the army of the French Republic, together with 25 ſail of the line and 19 frigates, and a great number of priſoners—the combined army loſt in killed and wounded 3,500 men.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

For ALBANY,

The SLOOP

LAURA,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen, hath good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in about 15 Days.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Mr. CALEB WESTCOT, on board ſaid Sloop—or to Mr. JOSEPH BRIGGS, in Newport.

March 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement in this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794

To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To thoſe that chuſe to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premiſes of Henry Bowers, of Swanſey, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, ſtanding on the Eſtate of the ſaid Henry Bowers, as will diſcharge the Taxes and Coſts, charged to ſaid Eſtate in the Year, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1791.—The ſaid Wood and Timber will be ſold, by me the Subſcriber, on ſaid Day, unleſs the ſame ſhall be diſcharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the Houſe of Benjamin Sawdy, in ſaid Tiverton, near ſaid Premiſes, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,
March 15. *Collector of Taxes.*

For SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wedneſday, the ſecond Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premiſes, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceaſed, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
} *Admin'ſ.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

FLAX,

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Chriſt. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and
SWEDES,
} BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

By Order of Citizen GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States.*

Eſtabliſhment of a REGISTER in the Conſular Office of the French Republic, in the United States of America.

IT is eſſentially neceſſary, that the French Citizens, who are in the States of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Rhode Iſland, either ſettled, or only in a temporary Reſidence, ſhould call at the Conſular-Office of the French Republic, in Boſton, to give in their Names, preſent their Paſſports, and declare the Time which they ſuppoſe they may remain in America.

It is eſſential, that the Birth of their Children, born in America, as well as their Death, ſhould be recorded.

A Regiſter will be kept for that Purpoſe, at the Conſular-Office, in ſaid Boſton, for the French Citizens, reſiding or arriving in the aforeſaid States.

Thoſe of the French Citizens, who reſide too far from the Reſidence of the ſaid Conſul, to appear in Perſon, may preſent themſelves to the Agents of the French Republic (if any there are) or to a Juſtice of the Peace, and ſend their Papers duly authenticated, ſigned if poſſible, by Two French Citizens, to the Conſular-Office, free of Poſtage.

The French Republicans, are deſired to acquaint the New Comers of theſe Regulations, which are not new ones, but on the contrary, very ancient, and had been neglected in ſome Places, under the old Government, but they are too uſeful to be neglected under the preſent Government.

Par Ordre du Citoyen GENET, *Miniſtre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Francaiſe pres les Etats Unis.*

Etabliſſement d'une MATRICULE, dans les Conſulats d'Amerique.

IL eſt eſſentiel aux Français qui ſe trouvent temporairement ou a demure, dans l'etendue des Etats de New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, et Rhode Iſland, de paſſer à l'Office du Conſulat de la Republique Françoiſe a Boſton, pour s'y faire inſcrire, preſenter leur paſſeports et declarer le tems qu'ils croyent devoir demeurer en pays etranger, &c.

Il eſt eſſentiel que la naiſſance de leurs enfans, nes en Amerique y ſoit conſtate ainſi que les deces.

Un Regiſtre de Matricule eſt ouvert a cet effet au Conſulat Conſulaire a Boſton.

Ceux des Français qui ſont trop eloignés du lieu de la reſidence des Conſuls, pour s'y preſenter eux meme, pourront y ſuppléer en ſe préſentant, ſoit chez les Commis Agents de la République Françoiſe ſoit (dans les lieux ou il n'y en a point) chez un Juge de Paix et envoyer les pièces duement légaliſées, ſignées, s'il eſt poſſible, par deux Citoyens Françoiſe, et franches de port, a l'Office Conſulaire de Boſton.

Les Républicains Français ſont priés d'avertir les nouveaux arrivants, de ces formes, qui ne ſont de tout nouvelles, elles ſont au contraire, très anciennes, et etoient tombees dans beaucoup d'endroit en Deſuetude ſous l'ancien Regime elles ſont trop utiles pour devoir etre negligé ſous le nouveau.

Jan. 1; A letter from Smyrna, dated 15th November, states that four French frigates were cruising off that port; that the British admiral had left the Levant trade entirely at their mercy; the Grand Signior had granted the French republican residents at Smyrna fifty thousand dollars, which enabled them to fit out four frigates.

Jan. 18. By accounts from West-Flanders, dated the 11th instant, we learn, that on the 10th, the military hospital at Lisle was consumed by fire, in which there were 1800 sick, of whom the greatest part perished!

From the intelligence received from the Flanders mail of this morning, it appears, that the French are still in such force on the northeast frontier, that the Germans have as yet been able to present no effectual check to their progress. Different skirmishes have taken place, and Mannheim, Coblentz, and other places in the vicinity, are preparing to sustain a siege, should the French approach.

Dublin, Jan. 23. We have astonishing success in the war. We beat the French into Tournay—sixty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the last packet it appears, that we have recently succeeded in obliging them to accept 17 Waterford vessels with provisions, and five with linen from Belfast. If we continue to succeed in this manner, we shall certainly be *ruined* by our *good fortune*.

There is no inconsistency whatever in the speech from the throne. It alludes to our *success in running away*.

CHARLESTON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated the 29th of March.

"This afternoon the Industry, Capt Carvant, arrived in the river with a Spanish prize, having about 4000 doubloons, some cocoa, Malaga wine and dry goods, with 50 Spanish soldiers. The prize proves to be a brig from Carthagena to the Havanna, a king's packet, mounting 8 nine poundders. The Industry has also taken an English ship, called the Lord Middleton, bound to New-York, with 56 hogsheads of rum, which was ransomed; also, two or three other Spanish and English vessels. On board of the Spanish packet there were despatches from the Spanish government to the governors of the Spanish Main, and other letters which he intercepted—they are from Madrid and Cadiz, directed to Vera Cruz, and dated in October, November and December; also, letters in the Spanish language, from Jamaica, dated in Kingston, the 27th ult. the 1st and 4th inst. signed by a number of initial letters ending Watkins. The Captain translated these letters and read them before a large concourse of people, the substance of which was, that the French attacked Toulon with fixed bayonets and carried the place by assault; the action was bloody.—The French batteries destroyed three Spanish line of battle ships and four frigates; also, one or two English line of battle ships, and three or four frigates. Three Spanish and English generals were taken prisoners of war and a number of the royalists put to death. That the prince of Cobourg and the duke of York, with an army of 80,000 men in the environs of Valenciennes, were attacked by the French general with an army of 360,000 men, and were defeated with the loss of 24,000. Valenciennes has surrendered. That the duke of Brunswick was totally defeated and retired to the heart of Germany; the French followed and took possession of a number of cities, &c. The combined armies of France and Genoa have totally defeated the troops of Sardinia, which were compelled to retreat to the Piedmontese mountains, where they are completely blockaded.

"The National Convention have voted 30,000 men for the protection of the republic of Genoa, and 20,000,000 of livres for their support. The French have retaken Bellegarde, on which the Spanish retired, and the French followed to Catalonia. The writer adds, that if the National Convention adhere to their resolve of sending 200,000 men into that department, he is afraid for the safety of Madrid. That peace was demanded by Holland and refused by the Convention, except on condition to acknowledge the French republic, guarantee their indivisibility, and pay a propotional expence of the war. And a number of other favorable particulars, which cannot now be recollected."

The following is an estimate of the cargo of the Spanish prize sent into Savannah, received by a gentleman just arrived from thence:

3 400 doubloons	51,000 dollars
3,000 dollars	3,000
18 bars of gold, valued at	30,000
Cocoa, valued at	20,000
Dollars	104,000

BALTIMORE, April 5.

Yesterday Mr. John Spear arrived at this port, 14 days from St. Martin's. He assures us that the new instructions from the Court of St. James's have produced no kind of effect in the West India Islands. The British cruisers continue to capture every American vessel without discrimination, and carry them into port for lawful adjudication. And from this "outrage on common honesty," no vessel is exempt, whether destined to a French, a Dutch, or even a British port. Mr. Spear's own vessel and cargo were condemned, altho' the Judge admitted that Mr. Spear was a native of America, and both the vessel and cargo were evidently his property.

We are informed that a Barbadoes paper has been seen, containing an order of his Britannic Majesty's, under date of 20th January, that all monies arising from the sale of American prizes should be reserved in the hands of the agents of the ships of war by which they were captured, until it should be known what part the United States of America will take in the present war.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

By a gentleman just arrived from Lexington (Kentucky) we are informed that Gen. Wayne moved from his winter cantonment, with the legion of the United States, on the first of March, for the Miami Villages.

The same gentleman also informs, that previous to the march of the Legion, a duel was fought by lieutenant Huston, of the 3d, and lieutenant Bradshaw, of the 1st Sub Legion, which terminated in the death of both, the former having expired on the spot, and the latter 20 hours after.

The consideration of Mr. Dayton's motion for the sequestration of British property was further postponed this day.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the present embargo, no registered vessel, having on board goods, wares or merchandize shall be allowed to depart from one port of the United States to any other port within the same, unless the master, owner or consignee or factor, shall give bond with one or more sureties, to the collector of the district from which she is about to depart, in a sum of double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the said goods, wares and merchandize shall be relanded in some port of the United States; which bond, and also a certificate from the collector of the district, where the same may be relanded, shall by the collectors, respectively, be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. That the several collectors be prohibited from granting a clearance to any foreign ship or vessel, in any case whatever, during the continuance of the present embargo: and all armed vessels, possessing public commissions from any foreign power (letters of marque excepted) are considered as not liable to the embargo.

Approved—April 2d, 1794.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

By the schooner ———, from Norfolk, arrived yesterday, we are positively assured, that the EMBUSCADE, lately taken in with the Hussar, British frigate, and a Bermudian privateer, which she engaged, both together, and after an obstinate battle, took and sent them into that port, where they had safely arrived last Thursday. Our informant adds, that the Capt. of the Embuscade, finding them jointly of superior force, nailed his colours to the staff, and swore, with his brave ships company, that they would take them, or sink!

NEWPORT, April 15.

By His EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER, Esq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, at the Session on the last *Monday* in *March* last, passed the following Resolve, *to wit*:

"*It is Voted and Resolved*, That it be recommended to the People of this State, to observe THURSDAY, the Seventeenth Day of *April*, in the present Year, as a Day of public Worship to ALMIGHTY GOD, and a Day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; that it may please Him through the Mediation of our REDEEMER, mercifully to forgive our public and private Sins and Transgressions; to stay the Hand of Violence, and deliver our Citizens from Captivity; to preserve us from the Calamities of War; to protect and prosper our Trade and Navigation; so to order and govern the Seasons of the Year, that Seed Time and Harvest may not fail; to shield and secure us against the Pestilence that walketh in Darkness; to bless the Means of Education; to preserve and establish the Liberties of the United States, and the Rights of Man in all Countries: And, above all Things, that it may please Him to reform our Manners; to advance the Interest of Religion; and to grant us grateful Hearts for His manifold Goodness to us and all Men.

"*It is further Voted and Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this State, to abstain from servile Labour, and unnecessary Recreations, on that Day: And that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue a Proclamation accordingly."

I DO, THEREFORE, issue this Proclamation, to make known the same; and to call upon the good Citizens of this State, to observe the said Day as a Day of public Worship, Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, agreeable to the true Intent and Meaning of the aforegoing Resolve.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the said State, at Providence, *this Seventh Day of* April, *in the Year of our* LORD, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Four, and of* INDEPENDENCE *the Eighteenth.*

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,
HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

GOD save the *United States* of *America*.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Philip Rider, at Martinico, to his Friend in this Town, dated February 28, 1794.

"Health is all I have to boast of, for on the 16th or 17th of this Month the British took St. Pierre's, and I was robbed and stripped of every Thing, excepting the cloaths I had on, and one spare Shirt (the Shirt was a Privilege given to me that was not allowed to the other American Captains) but their Cruelty ended not here, for they confined us on board of a Prison Ship 48 Hours, and 36 Hours of the Time we had not a Morsel of Bread, or any Thing else, to support Nature.—After the Expiration of 48 Hours they turned us ashore, destitute of the Necessaries of Life.—They have surrounded Fort Bourbon, and fighting every Day; but the Resistance of the brave Republicans defies the Attack of the British, and I firmly believe many Men will be slain, before the English will conquer it."

MARRIED]—At South Kingston, Mr JEREMIAH N. POTTER, to Miss SALLY HAZARD, Daughter of the late Enoch Hazard, Esq; deceased.

DIED.]—In England, EDWARD GIBBON, Esq; so much distinguished by his elegant Writings.

—In this Town, Mr. BENJAMIN PEABODY.

—Mr. JOSEPH BISSELL.

—Mrs. ELIZABETH PERRIN, Widow of Mr. James Perrin, formerly of this Town, in the 84th Year of her Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 15.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Rambler, Pendleton,	Dighton
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Vienna
—— Briton, Borden,	Tappahannock
—— Friendship, Borden,	Norfolk
—— Betsy, Child,	Charleston
Schooner Polly, Jeffers,	Cape Francois
—— Lydia, Morton,	Swansborough
—— Hannah, Allin,	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Victory, Luce,	New York
—— Rambler, Pendleton,	Norfolk
—— Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
—— Sarah Ann, Gladding,	Ditto
Schooner Despatch, Allin,	New-York
—— Betsy & Polly, Bowen,	Hertford

LETTERS *in the* POST OFFICE.

Newport, March 31, 1794.

COggeshall Butts, Citoyen Bouckerot, Joseph Borden (Tiverton) Job Eddy (Swanzey) Monsieur Gilwiz, Samuel Helme, William Hunt (Little-Compton) Sarah Johnson, David Lopez, jun. Margaret Pike, Joshua Stoddard, Ann Stockman, Madam Schmatts, William Stanton, John Setras, Henry Tew, Miss Thurston, William Tilley, Eleazer Trevett, John Wood.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

THE Managers, finding it impracticable to complete the Alterations and Embellishments they are now making in the Time limited by them for that Purpose, respectfully inform the Public, that the Performances advertised for Monday Evening next is, upon that Account, deferred until Monday following, the 28th inst.—On which Day, they propose opening the Theatre with

A new occasional Address,

Written by a *Gentleman of Newport*, and to be spoken by Mr. HARPER.

After which will be performed, for the first Time at this Theatre,

A FAVOURITE COMEDY,

IN FIVE ACTS.

To conclude with

A FARCE,

In Two Acts.

The Whole, with entire new Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations.

HARPER & PLACIDE.

Newport, April 15, 1794.

To be SOLD, or LET,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN and STABLE, where Captain ROBERT POTTER now lives, on the North Side of the Parade.—Also a convenient HOUSE for one Family, with a Shop to it, adjoining Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long Wharf.—Inquire of

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, April 15, 1794.

Wanted immediately;

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.—Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

Miss Vinal,

Lately from Boston, informs the Public,

THAT she will open a SCHOOL immediately, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM COGGESHALL, and will be obliged to those Ladies and Gentlemen that will favour her with their Custom.

Newport, April 11, 1794.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last Night, or the Night before from the Store of the Subscriber, a large Quantity of fine Goods, consisting of black and white superfine and course Laces, some very wide and of great Value; one small Trunk about Half full of wide Laces; about 50 or 60 Boxes of French Ribbons, in some of which there were about 24 Pieces; a Number of Pieces of Scotch Handkerchiefs, mostly red; Pieces of French and English Calicoes and Patches, some French Fans, and many Articles not known. Whoever will secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, and the Goods recovered, shall have the above Reward, or in Proportion for any Quantity recovered, with reasonable Charges. ALEXIS TESTE.

Providence, April 5, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.—Those who come at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors, &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

IMPROMPTU

On the Bill for encreasing the Number of Stripes *and* Stars *in the Flag of the United States.*

COLUMBIA's Flag, displays an emblem bright;
New *Stripes*, her Lashes mark—new *Stars*, her Night.

NEWPORT, April 8.

The following letters from Captain Taylor, to his owners in this town, ought to excite the pity, and call forth the immediate exertions of every citizen; so that our countrymen in captivity may find relief.

Algiers, Nov. 3, 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

THIS will acquaint you with the loss of the George, and what I am sure is worse to your own feelings, a cruel slavery; we were taken 12 leagues from the rock of Lisbon.—The situation of us is truly shocking, if you can do any thing to interest our countrymen in America to help the few that may be left after the warm weather comes on, which under God is our only hope. The pay or allowances was stopt last month, other nations have yet some provsion to alleviate the miseries of this place, but Americans are destitute. There are fitting out every thing that can carry guns—God only knows what they will do in the islands next summer. I beg, gentlemen, you will do your endeavours to get our country to order something to them that shall be alive, to get them victuals and help under our painful sufferings—Relying on our country for assistance and redemption.

I am, &c. JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 7, 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

I acquaint you now with our sufferings in this my second letter, God only knows when I shall ever send another, we have been here but three days, and two Captains and one mate is in the hospital (if it can be called one)—If we have ever so heavy a load and ever so far to carry it, stopping occasions a certain beating, even if it arises from the inability of one man—I leave you to judge our burthen, there is only eight men to carry a hogshead of sugar upon poles near a quarter of a mile. At present there is not a penny allowed to Americans, other nations have a pension—every time there comes in an armed vessel, we are loaded with chains, and work the same as without them, we are muttered to work before day, and are respited in common about 5 o'clock.—Bread and water is our living, this might do if our work and usage was not so hard.—Fridays are all the days of rest for us. We are yoked to a sled and draw stones from the hills to the marine.—If by your influence, we that are alive should be glad of the smallest trifle—our freedom I hope some may see, but never more than half of us can expect it, if we should be redeemed soon, as the summer and plague sweeps off slaves by hundreds—my mate and crew are at Stirrings, I am tho' in Algiers.

Your obliged servant,
JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 11, 1793.

THIS my third letter, fearing my others may miscarry, advises that we are in a condition that language cannot express, our redemption is so high that I should not write, if I was not sure of writing to men of feeling, and that the humanity of my countrymen would be excited towards us who are in chains, I beg, gentlemen, you will use your endeavours to induce our country to redeem those who shall be left alive, as no peace I am afraid can be made at present—out of 21 Americans captured formerly, 8 or 10 remain—six of them died the last summer with the plague, and in the mad house—what must a man feel to make a man mad? There are 12 masters and crews here at present, but what number there may be here in a fortnight God only knows, as the cruisers are out. Our people are suffering with me at present, what will be our situation this winter and next summer I leave you to judge. I saw yesterday two captains and seven mates get a beating, they make no difference between us and other nations they are at war with—being fatigued and dark I must end.

Am Sirs, your obliged servant,
JAMES TAYLOR.

I get a countryman that is out of the marine to enclose this.

Extract of a letter from William Penrose, late master of the Ship President, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Algiers, 9th January, 1794.

I have just got another opportunity to write you by Mr. William Patterson, who was taken with Captain O'Brien, in a ship belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Mathew Irwin, of Philadelphia, nine years ago, and has been in slavery here ever since. But thro' the influence of the British Consul resident here, has at last obtained his freedom, I beg you will give him a friendly reception on my account, as he was a fellow sufferer with me, and one who can give you a much better description of our present deplorable situation than I can do myself.—Col. Humphreys the American Minister at the Court of Lisbon, despatched a courier to this place via Alicant, to inform the Dey that he was vested by the Congress of the United States of America—with full powers to treat for peace with the Regency of Algiers—but the Dey not only refused to see the courier, but declared if Col. Humphreys came himself he would make a slave of him also; upon the return of the courier with the foregoing answer from the Dey—Colonel Humphreys wrote to us immediately, and requested us to petition for relief to the different States to which our vessels respectively belong—which he tho't would be the most speedy method to effect our redemption if there was a probability of its being done—as Congress was engaged in a war with the Indians on the western frontiers and their finances perhaps embarrassed, together with the present critical situation of America, with respect to the belligerant powers of Europe, would doubtless prevent Congress from paying attention to our representations as soon as they otherwise might be inclined to do—in consequence of which they have petitioned the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South-Carolina—and I cannot entertain a doubt, but a recital of our sufferings, will excite in the bosoms of humanity and sensibility, feelings sufficiently powerful to prompt our generous countrymen to take every reasonable measure to obtain our release from the most abject and deplorable state of slavery. The total number of American captives here are as follows—13 masters, 13 mates, 4 second mates, 2 supercargoes, and 86 seamen, total number 118, and our ransom is fixed at 4000 dollars for a master, 3000 for a mate and second mate and supercargoes, and 1500 dollars for a seamen; our most grateful and unfeigned thanks are due to our generous countrymen for the immediate relief they have offered us through the American minister at Lisbon, Col. Humphreys, which is 8 dollars per month to a master, 6 dollars per month to a first and second mate, and three dollars to a seaman; which we receive through the Swedish consul here which serves in some measure to lighten the immediate sense of our sufferings.

We have just received authentic accounts of the recapture of Toulon, by the army of the French Republic, together with 25 sail of the line and 19 frigates, and a great number of prisoners—the combined army lost in killed and wounded 3,500 men.

For SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

For ALBANY,

The SLOOP

LAURA,

ABOUT Sixty Tons Burthen, hath good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about 15 Days.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. CALEB WESTCOT, on board said Sloop—or to Mr. JOSEPH BRIGGS, in Newport.

March 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies;—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794

To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To those that chuse to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premises of Henry Bowers, of Swanzy, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, standing on the Estate of the said Henry Bowers, as will discharge the Taxes and Costs, charged to said Estate in the Year, 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1791.—The said Wood and Timber will be sold, by me the Subscriber, on said Day, unless the same shall be discharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the House of Benjamin Sawdy, in said Tiverton, near said Premises, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,
March 15. *Collector of Taxes.*

For SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wednesday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premises, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceased, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LAWLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS,
} *Admin.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and
SWEDES,
} BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

By Order of Citizen GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States.*

Establishment of a REGISTER in the Consular Office of the French Republic, in the United States of America.

IT is essentially necessary, that the French Citizens, who are in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, either settled, or only in a temporary Residence, should call at the Consular-Office of the French Republic, in Boston, to give in their Names, present their Passports, and declare the Time which they suppose they may remain in America.

It is essential, that the Birth of their Children, born in America, as well as their Death, should be recorded.

A Register will be kept for that Purpose, at the Consular-Office, in said Boston, for the French Citizens residing or arriving in the aforesaid States.

Those of the French Citizens, who reside too far from the Residence of the said Consul, to appear in Person, may present themselves to the Agents of the French Republic (if any there are) or to a Justice of the Peace, and send their Papers duly authenticated, signed if possible, by Two French Citizens, to the Consular-Office, free of Postage.

The French Republicans, are desired to acquaint the New Comers of these Regulations, which are not new ones, but on the contrary, very ancient, and had been neglected in some Places, under the old Government, but they are too useful to be neglected under the present Government.

Par Ordre du Citoyen GENET, *Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la Republique Francaise pres les Etats Unis.*

Etablissement d'une MATRICULE, dans les Consulats d'Amérique.

IL est essentiel aux Français qui se trouvent temporairement ou a demure, dans l'etendue des Etats de New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, et Rhode Island, de passer à l'Office du Consulat de la République Françoise à Boston, pour s'y faire inferiere, presenter leur passeports et declarer le tems qu'ils croyent devoir demeurer en pays etranger, &c.

Il est essentiel que la naissance de leurs enfans, nés en Amérique y soit constaté ainsi que les décés.

Un Registre de Matricule est ouvert à cet effet à l'Office Consulaire à Boston.

Ceux des Français qui sont trop eloignés du lieu de la residence des Consuls, pour s'y présenter eux mêmes, peuvent y suppléer en se présentant, soit chés les Citoyens Agents de la République Françoise soit (dans les lieux ou il n'y en a point) cher un Juge de Paix, et envoyer leur pièces duement légalisées, signées, s'il est possible, par deux Citoyens Françoie, et franches de port, a l'Office Consulaire de Boston.

Les Républicains Français sont priés d'avertir les nouveaux arrivants, de ces formes, qui ne sont de tout point nouvelles, elles sont au contraire, très anciennes elles etoient tombees dans beaucoup d'endroit en Dejuetude sous l'ancien Regime, elles sont trop utilles pour devoir etre negligées sous le nouveau.

On ILL-TEMPER and FRETFULNESS.

LET good-humour *for ever then dwell in your breaſt,*
And your conſtant companion be found;
For miſery certain awaits upon thoſe,
Who by ſpleen and ill-nature *are bound.*

The bear diſcompoſ'd, and by fretfulneſs ſway'd,
Can never experience delight;
For pleaſure, at ſight of moroſeneſs *withdraws,*
And retires, with precipitate flight.

In vain we may wiſh to recall to our aid,
Gay pleaſure *and every bright joy;*
Unleſs from our boſoms we baniſh thoſe crimes,
Which the faireſt of bleſſings deſtroy.

No pleaſures, believe me, that wretch ſhall e'er taſte,
No comfort his boſom e'er find;
Who ſuffers ill temper *to ruffle his breaſt,*
And fretfulneſs *reign in his mind.*

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

No. 3.

TO diſplay the ill effects of Britiſh influence among our citizens, was the ſubject of a former number, and I am happy in ſeeing myſelf ſo well ſeconded by a truly patriotic writer under the ſignature of *Decius* — With the ſincerity of a Republican let me aſſure him that he already poſſeſſes my eſteem, and that I ſhall be moſt happy if our united efforts can awake a ſlumbering people. To this ſubject, the attention of Americans cannot be too often directed. The probability of War advances every day. We ſhall aſſiſt the glorious cauſe of Liberty; we ſhall humble a tyrannical, imperious nation—prouder than Rome, more perfidious than Carthage. The Children of better days will bleſs our exertions; and the natives of the Millenium, will give glory to the patriots of America.

At this important period, unanimity is recommended on all ſides. That the efforts of all good men ſhould converge to a point, is what we may expect; but all are not good, all do not wiſh well to their country, in preference to private intereſts. Some have foreign connections, and what is more cheriſhed, foreign ariſtocratical principles. Why ſhould we affect to be ignorant of what is every day before our eyes—There is a party in theſe States, from whom we can expect only inactivity or treachery. In private ſtations they cannot hurt us—to do that we muſt firſt allow them our confidence.—I am willing to ſuppoſe theſe men ſincere in their former principles, and can therefore place no reliance on their ſupport. What folly is it to place them in a ſituation, when to be uſeful to us, they muſt firſt renounce what they hold moſt dear. Monarchy and Britiſh Government is the *Molten Calf* which they have hitherto worſhipped, and can theſe idolaters ever poſſeſs a ſincere regard for the true Religion of Republicaniſm. I am willing to expect every thing probable, from the new-born patriotiſm with which ſome of them ſeem animated; and ſo far are they deſerving of our protection; but in God's name what have they done to expect to become our judge? Is it that they have once attempted to ſubjugate their country? Is it from their abilities which are ſtrangers to our good? Is it from the obſtinacy which has hitherto accompanied their conduct, that we can form any favourable idea of their future attachment?

When I ſee a man appear triumphantly in the public ſtreets, who once endeavoured to enſlave his fellow-citizens, to give up the fertile country to the devaſtations of the Britiſh locuſts, and to the horrors of civil war, I conſider his appearance as a mark of the proſperity of this nation, which looks down upon ſuch men with contempt. But when I view this country as threatened with a terrible war, by the patron of theſe men, and ſee them lifted up on the ſhoulders of freemen to power, with the ſame diſpoſitions as ever towards Liberty—I am aſtoniſhed! If this conduct is continued, every ſea-port will be a Toulon; every interior a Lyons, and a Briſſotine Faction will coagulate the life blood of repreſentation.

If any one of theſe characters has altered his ſentiments, let him come forth boldly and avow it, before the public. We know already his former principles.—We recognize them in the curſes of the preſent, and they will be followed by the deteſtation of future generations. Let his recantation be as public as his errors. If he is ſincere, he would adopt the humiliating ſtyle of remorſe and repentance: He would ſpeak thus; "I throw myſelf upon the mercy of my fellow-citizens. I view "my paſt life with horror. It has been my whole employment, to reduce my country to ſlavery; and in "failure of that, to lay waſte its territories, to wrap its "cities in flames. And now, in ſpite of my adherence "to former principles, the lenity of my countrymen, "which permits me to live with them, has induced me "to aſpire to office. I do not mean to reflect on your "judgment, when I ſay I have heretofore ſucceeded, "if your eyes are now opened. You ſee the folly of "appointing a man to aſſiſt in governing you, who "thinks and will act contrary to what concerns your "property, your lives, and your freedom. I am ſatisfied, I have done nothing to deſerve your confidence. "I cannot aſpire to any office of truſt, but let me be "placed, nor in a poſt of inglorious eaſe, that is the "reward of the faithful veteran, but in the fore front "of the hotteſt battle."

This is the language of conviction, but it is not what we muſt expect: It is eaſier to continue on in the old way,—to rely on the Indifference of the people, and to triumph.——This attacks us on our weakeſt ſide. Indifference is the bane of nations; it has proved fatal oftner than all other cauſes of their overthrow.—The clouds riſe at a diſtance, the tempeſt is forgotten; but theſe men lift up their heads, only to draw the blaſtings of Britain's machinations, and to conduct the lightning of perdition among us. But this Indifference is, I hope, done away. I am happy in noticing a late inſtance of the ſpirit of my fellow-citizens. They have profited by Experience, and have wiped off the diſgrace of a former inſtance. Not only their feelings, but their judgment is now intereſted; and I dare preſage a happy reſult.—At the next Election they will purge the repreſentation; and if there be a Man ſo hardy, as to nominate a *Tory* to any office of Truſt, he ought to be conſidered as a *Traitor*.

HOSTILIUS.

BOSTON, April 7.

On Saturday evening arrived a veſſel from St. Vincent's. An obliging correſpondent has favoured us with a St. Vincent's paper, of March 8, from which the following is extracted:

King's Speech,

At the Opening of PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

HOUSE of LORDS.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Circumſtances under which you are now aſſembled, require your moſt ſerious attention.

We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which, depend the maintenance of our conſtitution, laws, and religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety.

You muſt have obſerved with ſatisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers, and the change which has taken place in the general ſituation of Europe, ſince the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invaſion. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of conſiderable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz and the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of the Allied armies on the Rhine, have notwithſtanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cauſe.—Powerful efforts have been made by my Allies in the South of Europe.—The temporary poſſeſſion of the town and Fort of Toulon, has greatly diſtreſſed the operations of my enemies; and in the evacuation of that place, an important and deciſive blow has been given to their naval power, by the diſtinguiſhed conduct, abilities and ſpirit of my commanders, officers and forces, both by ſea and land.

The French have been driven from their poſſeſſions and fiſhery at Newfoundland, and important and valuable acquiſitions have been made both in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies.

At ſea, our ſuperiority has been undiſputed, and our commerce ſo effectively protected, that the loſſes ſuſtained have been inconſiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumſtances, by which the further progreſs of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only proved the neceſſity of vigor and perſeverence on our part, but at the ſame time confirmed the expectation of ultimate ſucceſs. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a ſyſtem which has enabled them to diſpoſe arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every juſtice, humanity and religion. But theſe efforts, productive as they neceſſarily have been of internal diſcontent and confuſion, have alſo tended rapidly to exhauſt the national and real ſtrength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the neceſſary continuance of the war, I ſhould ill conſult the eſſential intereſts of my people if I were deſirous of peace, on any grounds but ſuch as may provide for their permanent ſafety, and for the independence and ſecurity of Europe. The attainment of theſe ends is ſtill obſtructed by the prevalence of a ſyſtem in France, equally incompatible with the happineſs of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impreſſion, I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of ſeveral conventions and treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cauſe of ſuch general concern.

I reflect, with unſpeakable ſatisfaction, on the ſteady loyalty and firm attachment to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution and government, which, notwithſtanding the continued efforts employed to miſlead and to ſeduce, have been ſo generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. Theſe ſentiments have been eminently manifeſted in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the diſtinguiſhed bravery and ſpirit diſplayed on every occaſion by my forces, both by ſea and land: They have maintained the luſtre of the Britiſh name, and have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the bleſſings, which it is the object of all our exertions to preſerve.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the neceſſary eſtimates and accounts, to be laid before you; and I am perſuaded, you will be ready to make ſuch proviſion as the exigences of the ſame may require. I feel too ſenſibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my ſubjects, not to lament the neceſſity of any additional burthens. It is, however, a great conſolation to me, to obſerve the favourable ſtate of the revenue, and compleat ſucceſs of the meaſure, which was laſt year adopted, for removing the embarraſſments affecting commercial credit.

Great as muſt be the extent of our exertions, I truſt you will be enabled to provide for them in ſuch a manner, as to avoid any preſſure which could be ſeverely felt by my people.

In your deliberations, you will undoubtedly bear in mind, the true ground and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our Allies, founded on principles which tend to deſtroy all property; to ſubvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation; and to introduce, univerſally, that wild and deſtructive ſyſtem of rapine, anarchy, and impiety; the effects of which, as they have already been manifeſted in France, furniſh a dreadful, but uſeful leſſon, to the preſent age, and to poſterity.

It only remains for us to continue to perſevere in our united exertions; their diſcontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a ſhort interval of deluſive repoſe, and could never terminate in ſecurity or peace.—Impreſſed with the neceſſity of defending all that is moſt dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the value and reſources of the nation, on the combined efforts of ſo large a part of Europe, and above all on the inconteſtable juſtice of our cauſe, let us render our conduct a contraſt to that of our enemies, and by cultivating and practiſing the principles of humanity, and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been ſo eminently experienced by theſe kingdoms.

TAKE NOTICE,

The CO-PARTNERSHIP of
THOMAS GREEN and SON,
being by mutual Conſent diſſolved,

NOTICE is hereby given, That all thoſe who have Accounts open with them, are requeſted immediately to bring them in for Settlement—And all thoſe who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note or Book-Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.——Such as are not diſcharged ſoon, they will be obliged to put in Suit—eſpecially thoſe of long Standing.

Newport, March 22, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Weſterly, the Houſe occupied by Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON, with a Yard, Water, &c. and Poſſeſſion given this Month.—Inquire of
EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, April 5, 1794.

Chriſtopr. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Peterſburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,
FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*
A QUANTITY of long, well-dreſſed FLAX, for which Caſh, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

For *SALE*,
THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOSEPH CARD, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Five Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, do hereby notify all Perſons having any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

ELISHA LAWTON,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, April 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment of Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17 1794.